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## EXPANSION OF KEDZIERZYN CHEMICAL COMBINE; DEVELOPMENTS IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

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The following report describes recent developments in the politic charical industry and shows emphasis on production of fertilizer.

LARGE CHEMICAL COMBINE AT KEDZIERZYM -- Frankfurt/Main, Howe Wiedomosci Polskie, 11 May 52

A large chemical combine, consisting of many plants, is rapidly expanding in Kedrierzyn. This combine is known as the Kedrierzyn Mitrogen Flants. Equipment, supplied by the USER, Czechoslovskia, and the 'OR (German Democratic Republic), is assembled at the combine in three shifts.

In the laboratory, young girls, using many different kinds of equipment and under the direction of Engr Obluj, compound preparations which will soon be produced on a mass scale.

At the main entrance to the area of the chemical combine stands a large globe decorated with blue, red, and white and red flags. The flags, some of which have been hanging for several months and have been exposed to all kinds of weather, still retain their bright colors. This is due to a new mordent developed by engineers, technicians, and laboratory technicians over a 9-month period. Tests have proved that the mordant is far superior to any from abroad. Rere plants will also produce synthetic fats and waxes, heretofore not produced in Poland.

The artificial fertilizer plant is the heart of the combine. By the end of the Six-Year Plan, the Kedzierzyn combine will supply agriculture with four times more nitrogen fertilizer per year than Moscice, now Poland's largest fertilizer plent.

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Several hundred buildings of the combine, connected with a network of pipes and overhead bridges, now cover an arra which 3 years ago was nothing but a rubbish heap. Eitlerites, retreating from the Soviet Army, completely demolished the original Kedzierzyn plants.

After completion and full activation, the Kedzierzyn combine will use the electric current than a city twice the size of prewar Warssey. Roadways at the combine total 60 kilometers in length.

Ignacy Lis, formerly a locksmith at the chemical factory in Moscice, is general director of the combine.

PAODUCE NEW PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER -- Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 2 Apr 52

The ZPA im. Dzierzynskiego (Zeklady Frzemyslu Azotowego imienia Dzierzynskiego, Dzierzynski Mitrogen Plants) at Tarnon have released their first batch of "precypitat," a new artificial fertilizer, for this year's spring sowing.

Poland is the second country in the world after the USSR to start production of procypitat on a large scale. This is a high-grade fertilizer containing over 40 percent of active phosphorus ingredients. It can be used for all types of soil, especially sandy soil.

A group of engineers and technologists of the Tarnov plants, under the direction of Dr-Engr Mazgaj developed the formula for the new commodity, production of which has up to row been in the pilot-plant stage.

POLARD STUDIES LIQUID ANNORIA AS ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER -- Berlin, Aussenhandels Nachrichten, 5 Mar 52

For a number of years, some of the leading Polish agricultural chemists have been tooking to develop a method of using liquid ammonia directly as a fertilizer, without the expensive intermediate process of converting ammonia into solid nitrogen fertilizer.

According to information released recently by Professor M. Gorski of the Agricultural College in Warsaw, chief of the Division for Fertilizer Research in the Institute for Planting Methods, Fertilizer, and Soil Typology, experiments toward this goal have progressed beyond the laboratory stage. Trails have already been made on fields of various soil types and with different species of plants. The results have indicated that the ammonia used by the research scientists is a fully effective fertilizer if it is applied before seeds are sown. At present, further experiments are directed at finding a way to use liquid ammonia as a fertilizer after meeding.

Dr Acraki pointed out that the conversion of liquid ammonia to solid artificial fertilizer usually costs two or three times as much as the production of the ammonia itself. The necessary investments for the production of ammonia according to the new process can, therefore, be amortized in a very short time. The State Economic Planning Commission has established a commission to consider the questions which will arise in connection with the introduction of liquid ammonia fertilizers in agriculture.

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